

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Activities of Shanghai Public Security Bureau

PLACE 25X1A

ACQUIRED

DATE OF
INFO. April 1950 - January 1951

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1. As of November 1950, all foreigners in Shanghai were required to apply for a new resident certificate, for which they had to pay JRP 2,500.
2. The Shanghai Public Security Bureau was maintaining the following records on foreigners in Shanghai as of late 1950:
 - a. Records on Americans were marked with red. This meant they might be placed in a concentration camp at any time.
 - b. Records on other foreigners were marked with yellow. This meant they were under surveillance.*
 - c. Records on Russian emigres were marked with white.
3. In early 1951 the Shanghai Public Security Bureau was registering all residents of Shanghai in order to issue them residence certificates. People were required to submit personal photographs, and were divided into the following categories:
 - a. Ordinary population.
 - b. Special population such as merchants and capitalists.
 - c. Black population such as former military and political officials under the Nationalist regime.
4. According to data secured by the Shanghai Public Security Bureau for the period June 1949 to April 1950, there were 4,973,128 residents in Shanghai, including all foreigners except Soviets. By sex, there were 2,697,392 males and 2,275,736 females.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

- 2 -

5. According to this census, there are 11,192** Soviets in Shanghai, consisting of members of the Shanghai Military Control Commission and other advisers and technicians in military and government organizations. The Soviets reside at Broadway Mansions on the northern bank of Soochow Creek, the Canidrome at 439 Shensi Street, Tachang Airfield, Kiangwan Airfield, Hungjao near the Hungjao Airfield, and Lunghua Airfield. In addition three high-ranking Soviet military officers frequently stay at closely guarded quarters in Fu Hsing Park (former French Park) on the Rue de Vallon.***
6. From June 1949 to April 1950 the Shanghai Public Security Bureau arrested 3,956 persons on charges of being Nationalist agents.**** Of these, 2,856 were sentenced to die, 403 were sentenced to imprisonment, 380 were awaiting judgement, and 317 were converted into agents for the Communists. In addition, 716 Nationalist organizations in Shanghai were discovered and the following weapons and equipment captured from persons arrested and Nationalist organizations:
- 89 radio sets including 11 commercial radio sets.
 - 536 pistols with 20,015 rounds of ammunition.
 - 400 rifles and carbines with 21,491 rounds of ammunition.
 - 2,624 hand grenades.
7. In November and December 1950, over 7,000 political suspects were arrested in Shanghai and about 700 alleged secret agents were executed. The alleged agents were for the most part innocent citizens who had expressed dissatisfaction with the Communist regime.
8. As part of the security program, all Nationalist secret agents were asked to register with the Communist authorities.***** The Shanghai Railway Administration set up a secret agent committee to encourage registration, with five branches and fifteen registration offices. Registration was announced on 25 November, but did not prove particularly successful by the end of 1950, when 2,600 men had registered as KMT agents. These persons, however, were not actually agents but only dissatisfied employees who had been too open in their expressions of disaffection. They were asked to register and were then given training in Communist ideology, and indoctrinated against Nationalist ideals.
- 25X1A * [REDACTED] Comment. Effective surveillance of all foreigners in Shanghai, even excepting Americans and Russian emigres, would require a tremendous force. Note that Soviets are not mentioned.
- 25X1A ** [REDACTED] Comment. This figure seems excessive.
- 25X1A *** [REDACTED] Comment. In January Soviet technicians were living in a restricted area near Hungjao between the school for the blind and McCleod Road.
- 25X1A **** [REDACTED] Comment. In early January military authorities in the Shanghai area were forcibly recruiting men for the army. Recruiting in villages was on a larger scale than in Shanghai, and many villagers were fleeing to the city.
- 25X1A ***** [REDACTED] Comment. This program was widely publicized in Shanghai.

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